

# THE TIMES.

VOL. III.—NO. 38.

MOOSE JAW N. W. T., FRIDAY JANUARY 29, 1892

J. N. McDONALD,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

## T. W. ROBINSON'S

GENERAL



STORE

A two-sided man is a green fellow, he thinks he is keeping you in the dark, but you can see right through. Now in business it is bad policy to be two-sided. Everything in business should bear the light. No announcement should be made that cannot be fulfilled to the letter. It is after this fashion we do our business. We submit these prices for comparison with any competition:

Boy's Moccasins 50 Cts.

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JOHN BELLAMY.

### The Herchmer Investigation.

#### A VIGOROUS INQUIRY INTO THE ACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Regina, Jan. 21.—When the Herchmer commission opened this morning, it was decided to take up the election charges first. Thos. Tweed, M. L. A., was and after a preliminary statement to the judge was examined by Mr. Davin. Mr. Tweed said he was a candidate at the last election. He had met Herchmer on a train and had a conversation with him re elections. Mr. Herchmer started the conversation by asking him to run against Mr. Davin, and promising him his support if he came out. Mr. Herchmer told him where he might find Inspectors Moffatt, Wilson, Routledge and others. Herchmer promised him his support, but said he would not use undue influence.

Several questions were put to witness bearing on Herchmer's connection with the elections, but his answer was each time that he could not remember anything about it. In answer to Mr. Davies, witness said he considered Mr. Herchmer an efficient, active and energetic officer; though to Mr. Davin, afterwards, he admitted he was too liable to favor the Government as against the public, and was too cheese paring when dealing with accounts. Mr. Davin's examination of Tweed was, at times, very interesting, and more than once both counsel and witness got hot.

Inspector Routledge, secretary to Commissioner Herchmer, was called next. He could not remember anything that would lead him to suppose that Mr. Herchmer had used influence with his men and officers in election. Notwithstanding that he was submitted to vigorous examination by Mr. Davin and Mr. Johnstone, this witness could remember absolutely nothing. He could not remember if Herchmer had conversed with him on the subject of the election last March; how certain men voted; whether or not it was common report around the barracks that Herchmer was working for Tweed, or whether Herchmer had spoken to the men in the headquarters' office about the election. He admitted his memory was not good and said Herchmer often reprimanded him for forgetting things. In answer to Mr. Davin's question, "Can you remember anything at all?" Witness said, "It all depends what it is."

In the afternoon two other witnesses were examined. Inspector Drayner and Captain Allan. Mr. Drayner said he was at Willow Bunch at the time of the elections. Before going down he was in favor of Mr. Davin, but got a telegram from Mr. Herchmer on election day to the effect that men could vote as they pleased but he was in favor of Mr. Tweed. He (Drayner) voted for Tweed. He took the telegram as an order from the Commissioner and communicated it to the men. One man, Thompson, voted for Davin, and four or five days after election he, Drayner, received notice from the commissioner to dismiss him.

"Why was he dismissed?"  
"I don't know."  
"What do you think?"  
"I think it was because he voted for Davin."

Captain Allan, being examined, said: Commissioner Herchmer had upbraided him for the manner his staff or "pets" had voted for Mr. Davin. He said it was a matter of current rumor around the barracks that whoever voted for Davin must look out for squalls.

"What meaning did you attach to that?"  
"It was likely to look out for the commissioner."

Having exhausted this witness the commission adjourned at 4.30.

Regina, Jan. 22.—There was quite a lively afternoon session of the Herchmer commission, while Superintendent Jarvis was under examination by

Mr. Davin. Jarvis said he had long previous to the election decided to vote for Tweed, but having been told the statement had been made either by or on behalf of Davin that the commissioner was supporting him, he waited for the commissioner's arrival on the train from Calgary and obtained from him a writing, in which the commissioner said he would oppose Davin because of his attacks on the force. This writing he handed one of the sergeants at Maple Creek and a copy of it was made by some one without his knowledge and communicated to the men. He also said Davin had offered to procure him the post of assistant commissioner and get rid of Colonel Herchmer if he would support him, but this bribe witness rejected. He further said that Davin, when at Maple Creek just before the election, was under the influence of liquor.

Inspector Allan swore that the commissioner told him he had received a telegram from Ottawa that Davin complained of his interference. The commissioner said it was false, and witness thought he added that he would now do so. That was all the communication he had with the commissioner before the election. After the election the commissioner spoke to him of those in his office who had voted for Davin, and spoke of the possibility of Sergt. Flindt going out of the office. The sergeant was still there. It was the general opinion in the barracks after the elections that those who voted for Davin would suffer, but as far as he knew it was not based on any thing emanating from the commissioner.

Sergeant Gustavus Flindt, a well set up young German, was very decided and open in his conviction that after he had voted for Davin the commissioner's treatment of him became radically changed, and he had been warned by several to keep his eye skinned. The commissioner had told him he would hold him personally responsible for every paper in the office, and the commissioner's son had said to him, "So you would vote for Mr. Davin; you can look out for a transfer."

Inspector Moffatt swore during his evidence that Inspector Routledge, whose extraordinary lack of memory yesterday was strongly commented on, told him that if he was called as a witness he intended to have a short memory.

### ASSEMBLY DOINGS.

Regina, Jan. 20.—The assembly adjourned this afternoon immediately after the reading of the journals, until 7.30 o'clock in the evening.

On re-assembling Mr. Haultain moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider a long resolution on the subject of the Dominion grants for the government of the Territories. The resolution sets forth the necessities of local government in the Territories and makes an extensive argument in favor of the Territories being given a lump sum each year instead of an itemized grant, on the same basis as the provincial subsidies. It argued that the subsidy should be fixed at so much annually for four years, after which another census should be taken. Taking the present population as 67,500 and the mean population for the next four years as 125,000 which estimated at 80 cents per head would yield \$100,000. On debt account the Territories were entitled to 5 per cent. interest on \$27.77 per head of 67,500 = \$93,723.25; special grant for Government purposes, at least equal to Manitoba, \$50,000 and a specific grant for lack of lands \$125,000, making a total of \$368,723.25.

The resolution was passed in committee.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill to incorporate the University of Western Canada.

### THE LICENSE BILL.

Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the liquor license bill. Mr. Betts moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to committee of

the whole to strike out the provision for restaurant licenses in towns of 3,000 population or over, which was lost by 16 to 6.

Dr. Brett moved that a hotel license be granted at Devil's Lake and Louise Lake, in the Banff district.

Mr. Prince moved that the sub-section providing that no license be granted unless there are fifteen householders within a radius of two miles, be struck out.

After some slight discussion by Messrs. Magrath, Clinksill, Neff and Dill, the amendment of Mr. Prince was carried by one of a majority. The clause had been carried in the first place by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The division was as follows:

Yeas—McKay, Meyers, Magrath, Tweed, Haultain, Cayley, Linclum, Wilkins, Prince, Nolin, Davidson and Campbell—12.

Nays—Betts, Knowling, Reuman, Page, Dill, Howat, Neff, Sutherland, Mitchell, Clinksill, Brett—11.

Messrs. Jelly and Oliver were absent.

In accordance with the amendment the bill was referred back to committee of the whole and the sub-section struck out.

The bill was put through its final reading amid prolonged cheers from the license members, after a motion for the six months' hoist by Mr. Knowling which was lost by 20 to 3. The three were Messrs. Knowling, Dill and Neff.

### OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Before the adjournment at 11 o'clock the following bills were put through their final stages: Protection of Property, Amending Judicature Ordinance Rivers, Streams and Creeks, and Chemists and Druggists.

### WINNIPEG WHEAT INSPECTION.

Moose Jaw has the Honor of Having Shipped the only car of No. 1 Extra Hard, Graded at Winnipeg, in the Past Six Months.

The Winnipeg Commercial gives the following table of the cars graded at Winnipeg for the week ending Jan. 16th, 1892:

Extra hard.....	1
No. 1 hard.....	9
No. 2 hard.....	86
No. 3 hard.....	53
No. 1 Northern.....	6
No. 2 Northern.....	17
No. 3 Northern.....	1
No. 1 Regular.....	122
No. 2 Regular.....	112
No. 3 Regular.....	35
No. 1 Rejected.....	4
Rejected.....	24
No Grade.....	11
Feed Wheat.....	15
No. 1 White Eye.....	1
Total.....	435

The Commercial also gives a list showing the grading for the past six months, from which we learn that the only car of Extra Hard wheat reported in that time is the one mentioned above. We are informed by Mr. Robinson that the car load purchased by him from Mr. D. M. Ross, and to which reference was made in the TIMES of Jan. 15th, graded No. 1 Extra Hard, and that the car mentioned in the Commercial's report undoubtedly refers to it. What further proof is necessary that the Moose Jaw district grows the best wheat in Manitoba or the North West? Hurrah for Moose Jaw.

### Political Notes.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—Parliament will be summoned to meet on Thursday, February 25th, for the dispatch of business.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is said the Conservatives have decided upon again nominating Carling to run against Hyman in this city for the Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Liberals have nominated Hyman for the Commons. HALIFAX, Jan. 24.—A. W. Dickey, Conservative, and Capt. Howard, Liberal, were nominated for the commons in Cumberland on Saturday. Dickey is the old member, his majority last March was over 800.

### MOOSE JAW FARMERS INSTITUTE.

#### An Interesting Session Last Saturday

A large number of the farmers of the district, assembled in Russell Hall, last Saturday afternoon, on the expectation of hearing the promised addresses from Mr. N. F. Davin, M. P., and Mr. J. H. Ross, M. L. A. Neither of these gentlemen were able to be present, Mr. Davin on account of the Herchmer investigation and Speaker Ross on account of inability to get away from the Assembly. Although disappointed the farmers proceeded to take up their regular Institute programme and had a very interesting and profitable meeting. In accordance with questions placed in the question drawer the Coal and Binder twine questions were taken up first. The general impression among the farmers seemed to be that they are paying too high for their coal, for some reason or other, and they find it difficult to understand why coal is the same price at Moose Jaw as at Winnipeg, four hundred miles farther from the mines. The subject was placed on the programme for discussion at a future meeting.

On the Binder twine question, a vote of the farmers was taken as to placing by the Government of twine on the Free List, and carried unanimously. The Secy. was instructed to prepare a petition for signature.

The Herd Ordinances were then discussed, some of the farmers present expressing great dissatisfaction with the recent amendment by the Assembly. Mr. Wm. Watson thought that the question of the extension of the Ordinance should have been left to the discretion of the Lieu. Gov. in council without the farmers in a herd districts being put to the expense and trouble of getting up a petition. Others thought it was a good arrangement.

After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned for three weeks.

### L. O. L. NOTES

At a special meeting of L. O. L. No. 1342, Western Hope, held on Friday 22nd, the following new officers were duly installed into their respective offices.

- Bro. C. A. Gass, W. M.
- "Tupper Vance, D. M.
- "R. L. Alexander, Rec. S.
- "Thos. Whitrow F. S.
- "G. B. Glover, Chap.
- "Wm. Hannan, Treas.
- "H. Carter, D. of C.
- "Edgar Holdsworth, Lect.
- "Jas. Armstrong, 1st Com.
- "R. J. Brown, 2nd Com.
- "W. J. Glover, 3rd Com.
- "C. Thompson, 4th Com.
- "R. Moore, 5th Com.

The L. O. Co. Lodge of Assiniboia is to hold its annual meeting in Moose Jaw on Tuesday next, when it is expected that a large turn out of Delegates will be in attendance. A committee of the Moose Jaw Lodge was appointed to make arrangements for the reception and the entertaining of the visiting brethren while attending Co. Lodge. The above Lodge meets every Friday on or before full moon. Brethren from other lodges cordially invited to visit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—This city is with out water to-day and consequently without protection from fire. The lake crib, and main source of water supply, froze solid last night and as a consequence manufacturers were unable to start work this morning and hotels and residences were without water, the worst of all the situation is, the city authorities hold out no hope of immediate relief and the condition of a city with a million and a quarter of inhabitants absolutely without water is most alarming.



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LUMBER,  
LATH,  
SHINGLES,  
WINDOWS AND DOORS.

Now is the time to order

Storm Windows & Doors.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1892.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

With this issue Mr. J. N. McDonald who has been Editor and Proprietor of the TIMES since its inception in 1889, severs his connection with the paper. The plant and business has been purchased by Mr. Hamilton Lang, who assumes on February 1st, control of the TIMES. The paper will be run on the same principles as in the past three years, its main object being the development of the town and district of Moose Jaw in particular, and of the Canadian North West in general. In retiring from the management of TIMES, Mr. McDonald wishes to thank the people of Moose Jaw and district for the generous and liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and to express the hope that it will be continued to his successor, Mr. Lang.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION.

Since the promise was made by Hon. Mr. Abbott, soon after accepting the Premiership of Canada, that he would at an early date, so re-construct his Cabinet, as to meet the wishes of the people, the public have waited with impatience for the announcement that the promise had been carried out. Many difficulties were encountered by the Premier, but at last we are given the personnel of a new Cabinet, which is more a changing of place among the old members than a re-construction. Mr. Chapleau the former Secretary of State, has been giving no end of trouble, and would not be satisfied with anything less than the portfolio of Railways and Canals. He however tamed down sufficiently to take that of Customs. Sir Adolph Caron, the former Minister of Militia has been transferred to the Post Office Department his place being filled by Hon. Mackenzie-Bowell, one of the best executive officers in the Cabinet. Hon. J. G. Haggart has received the position which was the envy of Mr. Chapleau, and is now the recognized leader of the Ontario party. Hon. Mr. O'Brien succeeds Sir Hector Langevin as Minister of Public Works. He is a brilliant French Politician and will add strength to the Cabinet. Mr. J. C. Patterson, ex-M. P. for Essex has been given the vacant portfolio of Secretary of State. The Department of Interior, in which the North West is more particularly interested, will be as formerly presided over by Hon. Mr. Dewdney.

What strikes us most in the personnel of the new Cabinet is the weakness of the Ontario members. Being the banner province of the Dominion, it should have the best men in the Cabinet, and judging from Mr. Haggart's management of the Post Office Department, we do not think that very much can be expected of him. The most likely man as a leader from Ontario was Mr. W. R. Meredith and it was expected that he would have been given a portfolio, but for some reason or other he has been overlooked. The brains and debating power of the Cabinet come from the maritime provinces, and without such men as Thompson, Foster and Tupper the Cabinet would indeed be "weak." Mr. Dewdney is a capable administrator from the North West, and is to all appearances going to stay where he is.

Query:—Will there be any hotel licenses taken out in Moose Jaw under the new ordinance.

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF FARMING.

All national prosperity depends on Agriculture. This is a truism that none can deny; history has proved it over and over again. Nations which have encouraged it have progressed in civilization and wealth, while those who have given it scant attention have after a short period of prosperity gradually sunk into decay and oblivion, through the lack of solid foundation. At one time Rome was the mistress of the world, the home of the arts and sciences. Agriculture flourished and no greater praise could be bestowed in a Roman citizen than to call him a "good husbandman." Gradually the land passed into the hands of great nobles and landlords and the tillers of the soil became vassals and serfs. From this time dates the period of the Empire's decay, and destruction soon followed. France is a modern example of a nation being thrice saved from bankruptcy by falling back upon her agricultural resources. The French Republic is at the present time the best cultivated country in the world, and derives a revenue from its land alone of the enormous sum of \$350,000,000. In England, fifty years ago, the normal yield of wheat per acre, was thirteen bushels, the latest returns place it at 31.24 bushels per acre. These results have been accomplished by improved methods of farming and the transforming of it into a business.

No country in the world offers greater chances of success for farming according to business methods than Manitoba and the Canadian North West. The area of land is almost beyond comprehension; its fertility unquestioned; its adaptability for the purposes of husbandry proven beyond a doubt; its climate one of the healthiest in the world.

Let us now take a glance at the farmers who are now located in the country and those whom we expect to have here in the next decade, and on whom depends the future of the country. The North West is settled principally by people from the eastern provinces of the Dominion and by immigrants from the British Isles. We have very few of the ignorant pauper farmers from the central and southern countries of Europe. Our settlers have for the most part brought with them to this western land good health and pure morals. They are prepared to begin life here on a business basis and to adapt the experience and education received in their old homes to their changed circumstances and environments in the west. Lack of capital may hinder for a time, but energy and perseverance in the end, the best capital in this new country. Keen, intelligent, they are able to take their stand with the business men of other lines and manage their own private affairs in a business manner. In no line of business, has the former state of affairs more completely changed than in that of farming. We can all remember the time when the country store keeper was the recognized exponent of all business requirements among the farming community. He took the few articles raised for market and gave in exchange, articles which the farm or the household could not supply. But the spirit of the latter half of the nineteenth century is progressive and times have greatly changed and in this new country are to change yet more. Steam, Electricity and Printing are revolutionizing the world and the successful farmer must keep up with the spirit of the age. The ordinary farm house is more luxurious than the home of the wealthy, a century ago. The farmer is no longer known by his coarse dress and coarser speech. His sons and daughters acquire the same education and accomplishments as the sons and daughters of the professional man or the merchant and in the competition of life generally come out ahead. Farmers of to day are no longer the dupes of political demagogues and agitators, but are making their influence felt in the politics of the country. They are being elected to the Legislatures and Parliament, as the representatives of the honest toilers of the land. They no longer trade off their crops for treacle, baking soda, Jack boots etc., but receive gold or bank bills for them, with the privilege of selling in the highest market and buying in the cheapest.

Co-operation and organization are the two forces that are bringing the farmer up to the level of his brethren

in other walks of life. We see Farmers' Elevators springing up over the country, Farmers' Insurance Companies, etc., being organized and the Farmers meeting in Institutes to discuss questions relating to their common welfare. Rotation of crops etc., belongs to the science of farming, but such things as the above are the business side of farming, and exhibit the progressive spirit of the age and of the country. This is the remedy for monopolies combinations and trusts. The farmers must meet combinations by combination, organizations by organizations. In the past, gambling in "futures," "corners," "puts," "calls" etc. has ruled the great grain markets of the world, instead of the law of supply and demand. Co-operation among the farmers will reduce the influence of the "Bulls" and the "Bears" on the markets and secure the commercial value of their produce.

On the farmers of the North West depends the future greatness of the Dominion, and by attending carefully to the business side of their calling these farmers will advance the interests of themselves individually, and of the agricultural community.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

REGINA, Jan. 23.—When the assembly met this afternoon Dr. Brett brought in the special committee's report on the necessity for the establishment of a lunatic asylum in the Territories, which was concurred.

Mr. Nolin withdrew his bill to re-distribute his constituency.

The Municipal bill, and those on fences and protection of property, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Haultain introduced a bill to amend the School ordinance, containing some of the proposals of Mr. Mowat's withdrawn bill, principally with regard to the grants. At his request the bill was put through all its stages, except its final passing. He explained that the clauses respecting grants had been adopted from the bill referred to; that the dates of meeting of the board of education would be in future as fixed by the executive; that the board would hold office "during pleasure" instead of for two years; that the inspectors would hereafter be appointed by the executive and hold office during pleasure, their salaries being paid by the executive also; that the examinations for teachers' certificates would be conducted by a general board of examiners appointed by the executive, with the provision that each section of the board of education would have power to appoint separate examiners for special subjects like history or science. Other changes of less magnitude are also effected.

After discussing the bill in committee the house set down the third reading for Monday and adjourned about six o'clock.

REGINA, Jan. 25.—Governor Royal prorogued the Legislature this afternoon at three o'clock by reading the Speech from the Throne to fifteen members, the others having gone home. A morning session was held, which was important, for a fierce attack was made by Mr. Prince, member for St. Albert, on Mr. Haultain's School Bill. The clause especially objected to was one providing for one system of inspectors for all schools. He moved an amendment that separate inspectors be appointed for Protestant and Catholic schools. Mr. Clinkskill supported him, and later on intimated his intention to resign from the executive committee on account of the stand he had been compelled to take.

Mr. Haultain in replying, contended that if the executive was to be responsible for the payment of inspectors they should have absolute control of their appointment. The amendment was defeated on the following division: Yeas: Prince, Nolin, McKay, Davidson, Clinkskill; 5. Nays: Betts, Meyers, Knowling, Mowat, Neff, Sutherland, Twed, Haultain, Campbell; 10.

The bill was read a third time and passed. Before adjourning, the House passed an additional indemnity to Deputy Speaker Sutherland.

On Thursday evening last, at about half past six, we were treated to the most brilliant natural phenomenon ever witnessed here. For several days previous there had been very distinct and brilliant sunspots, and on Thursday

evening these miniature sun dogs, took up their position on either sides of the newly risen moon.

Through the moon herself passed a gigantic and perfect cross of pale gray light, extending far out on all sides. The moon dogs at either side were a mass of brilliant coloring fading away into long light gray points above, below and on the side farthest from the moon. While those who looked on in admiration had seen the same thing on a much smaller scale, they all agreed that they had never seen this phenomenon so perfectly developed before. —Macleod Gazette.

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We are also getting in all kinds of Spring Goods, All Goods Selling at a very LARGE DISCOUNT.

Don't miss a good chance to Save Your Money. Come and get BARGAINS.

We also wish to inform the farmers of the Moose Jaw District that we are prepared to purchase all kinds of

Furs and all Kinds of Wild Prairie Animal Skins.

All Kinds of Hides Bought at HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

M. RIPSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, MOOSE JAW.







## THE HERITAGE.

The rich man's son inherits lands,  
And piles of brick and stone and gold;  
And he inherits soft white hands,  
And slender feet that fear the cold,  
Nor give to wear a garment old;  
A heritage it seems to me,  
One source would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares;  
The bank may break, the factory burn,  
A breath may burst his bubble shares,  
And soft white hands could hardly earn  
A living that would serve his turn;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One source would wish to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits wants,  
His stomach craves for dainty fare;  
With sated heart he hears the pants  
Of toiling hinds with brown arms bare,  
And wears in his easy chair;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
One source would wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?  
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,  
A hardy frame, and a harrier spirit,  
King of two lands, he does his part  
In every useful toil and art;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?  
Wishes of joy with humble things,  
A rank adorned with toil-won merit,  
Content that from employment springs  
A heart that in his labors sings;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

What doth the poor man's son inherit?  
A patience learned of being poor;  
Courage if sorrow comes to bear it;  
A fellow feeling that is sure  
To make the outcast less his door;  
A heritage it seems to me,  
A king might wish to hold in fee.

O rich man's son, there is a toil  
That with all other level stands;  
Large charity doth never soil,  
But only whiten, soft white hands—  
This is the best crop from thy lands;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

O poor man's son, soon not thy state;  
There is no weariness than thine;  
In merely being rich and great;  
Toil only gives the soul to shine,  
And makes rest fragrant and benign—  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of soil,  
Are equal in the earth at last;  
Both, children of the same dear God,  
Prove title to your heirship vast  
By record of a well-filled pot;  
A heritage, it seems to me,  
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

James Russell Lowell

## LA GRIPPE.

An ache in your back,  
As you toss in your bed,  
An ache in your head,  
As if it would crack—  
That's the grip.

A taste in your mouth,  
Like a buffalo coat,  
A feeling you note  
Of lameness, and drouth,  
That's the grip.

A burning sensation  
That makes your eyes weep,  
A struggle to keep  
Back a vivid oration,  
That's the grip.

—Somerville Journal.

## WILL IT CURE GRIP?

**Dr. Keeley Says Assafetida is Infallible—What New York Doctors Say**

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, of bi chloride of gold fame, is quoted in a dispatch from Chicago as declaring that assafetida will infallibly cure the grip. Four doses a day, of sixteen grains each, he asserts, will insure recovery from the disease, no matter to what stage it has advanced. He says it is as absolute a specific for grip as quinine is for ague.

The interest excited among New York physicians by this announcement was only mild. They were not disposed to discuss it at any length. Dr. Keeley, having a secret remedy, is, so to speak, outside the pale, and the members of the medical profession are not inclined to comment on his actions or statements—at least, not for publication. But several whom a New York Herald reporter saw were willing to discuss assafetida.

"Assafetida is all right," said Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Board, "but it isn't a very pleasant medicine. There are others that contain all its merits without its disagreeable features. I don't see why Keeley should claim that it is an infallible cure for the grip. It is used chiefly as a carminative and for nervous troubles."

"I can't see why it should be applied as a remedy for grip," said Dr. Cyrus Edson. I have never heard of it being used for that purpose, so I can't talk about it."

"Grip," said Dr. George Brooks, of No. 38 West Thirty-second street, "is an affection of the mucous membrane. To work on the grip, assafetida would have to work on the mucous membrane, which doesn't do. Combined with muriate of ammonia it has been used in bronchitis and bronchorrhoea, but only after the acute symptoms have passed. It is efficacious in hysteria. In some cases the moral effect of the order is good. Its action is indirect by absorption, and

action is only secured after it reaches the intestines."

"In such quantities as Keeley proposes," said Dr. Herbert L. Constable, "assafetida produces nausea and vomiting. It excites the flow of saliva, increases intestinal secretions, increases the action of the heart, stimulates the brain and does other things."

"But do you think it is an infallible cure for the grip?"

"Physicians," said Dr. Constable, smiling, "are not averse to using infallible cures when they are genuinely infallible. I have not heard that assafetida is being extensively prescribed for the grip."

Fourteen deaths from the grip complicated with other diseases were reported to the New York health board for the 24 hours up to noon on Sunday. Seven were males and seven were females. This was an increase of three over the previous 24 hours.

## Agents Wanted

In every part of Ontario to canvass for lists of subscribers for the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. This magazine is published monthly by the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and contains articles written on fruit growing and gardening by leading Canadian fruit growers and gardeners, together with numerous illustrations and beautiful colored plates of fruits and flowers. Agents sending in club lists may have either a liberal commission or in place of money a choice for each new subscriber from the following list of trees and plants, which will be sent them free by mail: Moore's Diamond Grape, the Idaho Pear, Wolverton Strawberry, Gipsy Girl (Russian) apple, two plants Columbine, Hall Japan Honeyuckle, two Chrysanthemums, two English Violets, a year's numbers of the Journal. Address L. WOOLVERTON, Editor, Grimsby.

## THE LADIES

ARE EARNEST, CHEERFUL AND CONFIDENT.

## THE ENTRIES RUSH IN!

Information of Value to the Interested!

Hundreds of ladies in happy and thrifty homes in Canada are working cheerfully and confidently, preparing for that most interesting contest, known as the "Diamond Dye Competition." As time passes, the interest increases, and the "Entry Form" from intending competitors are coming in faster than ever before. The ladies seem to be fully aware of the utility and value of this novel competition—the first of its kind ever tried in the Dominion; and all are assured of its complete success, owing to the fact that it has been started and backed up financially by one of the wealthiest manufacturing concerns in Canada—the Wells & Richardson Co., manufacturers of the popular Diamond Dyes. At this particular point we consider it opportune to remark that too few of our leading manufacturers exhibit liberal and broad business views such as are peculiar to the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes. People, generally, appreciate liberality when properly directed, and when the act is spontaneous and hearty. This free distribution of \$1,500 to the ladies of our country, who have been using a popular and useful household article has never been thought of before. The remarks recently made by a prominent lady, fairly well express the feelings of the ladies regarding this "Diamond Dye Competition." She said: "It seems to me that the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes are paying us large premiums because we have been using so many of their beautiful dyes in our homes."

While we are allowed to state that this is true as far as it goes, we are requested today that one great object of the Competition is to gather a vast collection of the handwriting of the ladies from all quarters of the Dominion, so that the public may have an opportunity of judging of the great possibilities and wonderful effects of Diamond Dyes. Let us now point the ladies to the dial of time, and warn them that the days are flying. It behooves them to decide early—at once if they intend becoming participants in this free contest. They should, without delay fill up and send in their form of entry, which will be found on page 15 of the book of instructions and rules. We may remind all ladies who have not seen the book of the Diamond Dye Competition, that they may obtain it from their druggist, or from the Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, who will send it post free to any address.

We presume it is needless at this time to inform the ladies that this competition is free and open to all. It does not cost anything, so that the public may have an opportunity of judging of the great possibilities and wonderful effects of Diamond Dyes. Let us now point the ladies to the dial of time, and warn them that the days are flying. It behooves them to decide early—at once if they intend becoming participants in this free contest. They should, without delay fill up and send in their form of entry, which will be found on page 15 of the book of instructions and rules. We may remind all ladies who have not seen the book of the Diamond Dye Competition, that they may obtain it from their druggist, or from the Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, who will send it post free to any address.

## NOTICE.

Parties in search of fire wood, game etc. had better make sure where they ramble, as the undersigned gives it as imperative that he will prosecute all trespassers. Game, wood pasture and all other privileges being reserved on his estate comprising the following properties: Sec. 30 and 31, R. 24 and Sec. 32, 33 and 34, R. 25 Township 15 W. of 2nd M. CHAS. McLELLAN, Mapleford Ranch, Qu'Appelle valley

## HOW TO BATHE IN WINTER.

Some Valuable Hints from a Physician on an Important Subject.

"I will tell you how to get a Russian steam bath at home that will be nearly as satisfactory as if you paid \$1 for it at an hammam," said the physician. "Just have a big firebrick heated red hot in the kitchen range and place it upon an iron stool or some such thing. Then stand a chair over the stool. Sit down on the chair and have a four leaved screen put around you, with a blanket thrown over the top. Thus you will find yourself in a sort of closet, and, having been previously provided with a jug of hot water, you amuse yourself by pouring it very slowly over the hot brick. The water, transformed immediately into steam, fills the inclosed space and at once induces violent perspiration."

"It would take more than \$1 to induce me to go through such a self inflicted ordeal," remarked The Star reporter. "A cold bath is good enough for me."

"Do you mean cold air or cold water?"

"Why, cold water, of course! I never heard of such a thing as a cold air bath."

"Cold air baths are excellent, nevertheless, and I strongly recommend them as a tonic for persons who are not strong enough to indulge in cold water. In taking one the bather should open a bedroom window wide—upon rising in the morning is the proper time—and stand in the cold air perfectly nude, meanwhile rubbing the limbs and body vigorously with a dry towel. There is no danger of catching cold, even when the thermometer is down to zero outside, for the pores of the skin contract under the exposure so as to make it a first rate protection."

"As for cold water baths, I deem them excellent for people of abundant vitality, but the trouble is that very many who take them are not strong enough to endure their effects. Nobody who is in the least delicate should ever touch cold water for bathing purposes. In the case of a robust individual, the blood driven from the surface of the body by cold water comes quickly rushing back again under the stimulation of a brisk rub and a delightful glow is felt. But a weakly person, whose vital organs are not sufficiently vigorous to send the blood swiftly back to the superficial blood vessels, fails to experience the health betokening 'reaction' and is very apt to feel a faintness instead. However, there are mild ways of taking cold water baths which do very well in winter, as well as in summer, for those who are only moderately vigorous."

"Such as what, doctor?"

"The mildest process is simply to dip a towel in cold water and wet only one portion of the body at a time, taking the parts successively—first an arm, then a leg, and so on until the situation is completed, each part being rubbed dry before the next is moistened. In this way shock is avoided. For a reasonably strong person the best plan is to use a towel soaked in cold water in the ordinary fashion, with a thorough rubbing, of course, to follow. But do not indulge in any of this nonsense in the way of harsh towels and flesh brushes, which merely serve to get up a local irritation; soft towels are much better to rub with. A gentler method of cold bathing than the plunge, and a very good one, is to stand up in the tub and squeeze a sponge over your head; a disadvantage of this plan is that it is rather too shivery to be comfortable. The kind of bath I usually advise, unless the patient is weakly, consists in going over the entire body, after getting up each morning, with a towel wrung out in cold water as quickly as possible, the dry rub following. In rubbing after a bath the attention should be given almost wholly to the limbs; the body circulation is active enough to take care of itself."

"How about hot baths?"

"Hot baths should not be too hot, and they should not be stayed in long, for the effect will be to partially paralyze the little blood vessels that form a network all over the body beneath the skin, thus disordering the circulation. You can see this effect for yourself by observing how quickly the fingers become wrinkled at the extremities when held in hot water, the blood leaving the surface. The best time to take warm baths is at night, and two a week are plenty for the purpose of cleanliness. Bathing is frequently overdone by people who are over nice about their persons. Turkish baths should not be taken on cold days, unless the bather is very remarkably robust, and never more than once a week. I am not in favor of too much bathing."

—Washington Star.

## Village Jeaneuse.

A middle-aged man walked down the street. He took off his hat repeatedly as the passers-by recognized him and saluted him. Several of the enthusiastic residents of St. Paul took off their hats and waved them as he passed. Others cheered him. He smiled, raised his own hat in recognition of the compliment and passed on, only to receive similar ovations.

"Is President Cleveland in town?" asked a tourist who witnessed the enthusiastic reception accorded the pedestrian.

"Not that I know of," replied a resident of St. Paul. "Why do you ask such a question?"

"Because," remarked the tourist, "I noticed some man passing along the street just now and everybody was cheering him. Who is the popular individual?"

"Oh! that was the directory man."

"What has he done?"

"What has he done? You haven't been here long, have you? Why, man, his directory contains more names than the Minneapolis directory."—St. Paul Globe.

Parents themselves must observe good to the manner, or they cannot expect them to be good. And a certain length of time should be devoted to each meal—at least twenty minutes to dinner, and lunch, tea, and thirty to dinner. The rapidly eating child, warning that it cannot leave the table before the end of the allotted time, will grow up.

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